

* * * on labels of Zit Complete, Stearns' * * * till cure is final and complete," were false and fraudulent, in that the said article contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and therapeutic effects claimed in the above statements.

On March 16, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7953. Misbranding of Brown's Blood Treatment. U. S. * * * v. 3 Dozen Packages Brown's Blood Treatment. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10536. I. S. No. 8833-r. S. No. C-1287.)

On June 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Eastern District of Missouri, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 3 dozen packages of Brown's Blood Treatment, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at St. Louis, Mo., alleging that the article had been shipped on or about March 17, 1919, by B. L. Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., and transported from the State of Pennsylvania into the State of Missouri, and charging misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of a solution of iodids of potassium and mercury.

Misbranding of the article was alleged in the libel in that the statements on the carton enclosing, in the circulars accompanying, and on the label on the bottle containing the product, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article, to wit, "Brown's Blood Treatment Price \$2 Per Bottle; 6 Bottles, \$10 This Preparation is Recommended by us for the Treatment of Contagious Blood Poison B. L. Brown Sole Manufacturer 935 Arch Street, Philadelphia," "Brown's Blood Treatment This preparation is recommended by us for the treatment of Contagious Blood Poison B. L. Brown Sole Manufacturer Average 8 Fluid Ounces," and "Brown's '935' Injection Syphilis and Blood Poison Dr. Brown's Blood Treatment is recommended to be used in Syphilitic Diseases of the Bones, Syphilitic Ulcers, Syphilitic Mucous Patches, Syphilitic and Scrofulous Skin Diseases of the Blood arising from Syphilitic Inoculation," were false and fraudulent.

On April 23, 1920, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7954. Misbranding of Prescription 1000 Internal. U. S. * * * v. 33 Bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal. Default decree of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. No. 10662. I. S. No. 2399-r. S. No. W-433.)

On June 26, 1919, the United States attorney for the District of Oregon, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district a libel for the seizure and condemnation of 33 bottles of Prescription 1000 Internal, remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Portland, Oreg., alleging that the article had been shipped on April 30, 1919, by the Reese Chemical Co., Cleveland, Ohio, and transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Oregon, and charging

misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended: The article was labeled in part: (Carton) "Prescription 1000 Internal is the most efficient treatment for Gleet and Gonorrhœa * * * New Discovery for Gonorrhœa and Gleet * * * Also a very good treatment for bladder troubles, frequent urination, inflammation * * *;" (circular) "* * * For Gonorrhea, Gleet, Bladder Troubles, Frequent Urination, Inflammation * * * Continue taking * * * for several weeks after the discharge stops, and follow directions closely to insure permanent relief * * *."

Analysis of a sample of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted of an alkaline emulsion of balsam of copaiba and methyl salicylate.

It was alleged in substance in the libel that the article was misbranded for the reason that the statements, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects of the article and the ingredients and substances contained therein, as above set forth, were false and fraudulent in that it contained no ingredient or combination of ingredients capable of producing the curative and remedial therapeutic effects claimed for it on the cartons and in the circulars.

On September 4, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, judgment of condemnation and forfeiture was entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*

7955. Adulteration and misbranding of Big G. U. S. * * * v. 36 Packages * * * and 12 Packages * * * of Big G. Default decrees of condemnation, forfeiture, and destruction. (F. & D. Nos. 10857, 10858. I. S. Nos. 7181-r, 7188-r. S. Nos. C-1357, C-1358.)

On July 9, 1919, the United States attorney for the Western District of Kentucky, acting upon a report by the Secretary of Agriculture, filed in the District Court of the United States for said district libels for the seizure and condemnation of 36 packages, more or less, and 12 packages, more or less, of drugs, labeled in part "Big G," remaining unsold in the original unbroken packages at Louisville, Ky., consigned May 31, and April 16, 1919, by the Evans Chemical Co. and John T. Park & Sons Co., Ltd., respectively, Cincinnati, Ohio, alleging that the articles had been transported from the State of Ohio into the State of Kentucky, and charging adulteration and misbranding in violation of the Food and Drugs Act, as amended.

Analyses of samples of the article by the Bureau of Chemistry of this department showed that it consisted essentially of an aqueous solution of borax and berberine. No hydrastine was present.

Adulteration of the article in each shipment was alleged in the libel in that the label on the package containing the article, regarding the article, "A compound of Borated Goldenseal," represented that the article contained borated goldenseal, whereas it contained no borated goldenseal, and its strength and purity fell below the professed standard and quality under which it was sold.

Misbranding of the article in each shipment was alleged in substance in the libel in that the statements on the labels on the packages containing the article, regarding the curative and therapeutic effects thereof, that the article would be effective in venereal diseases, were false and fraudulent.

On September 26, 1919, no claimant having appeared for the property, default decrees of condemnation and forfeiture were entered, and it was ordered by the court that the product be destroyed by the United States marshal.

E. D. BALL, *Acting Secretary of Agriculture.*